

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
Of New York.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It was my intention to refrain from answering the many scurrilous assertions made by H. H. Beck and others concerning transactions growing out of the business of the Reno Savings Bank, because I felt that whatever I might say would not put money in the pockets of the many creditors of the bank, and I had determined to let time adjust and disprove all charges of wrong against me. But so much that is false and malicious has been said and published against me that I cannot longer keep silent. I have lived in Washoe county eighteen years and up to the suspension of the bank enjoyed the reputation of an honest man, and good citizen. During all those years no person ever questioned my honesty or doubted my integrity. No man or woman could truthfully say I ever wronged them out of a cent. Before the suspension of the bank men could be found who had ever been assisted by me and whose professions of everlasting friendship and gratitude were poured forth in unmeasured prodigality. Strange to say these men (not all thank God) though hurt the least howl loudest. Many of them are only hurt because the bank is not now in a position to accommodate them with further loans and over drafts and unless some other idiot of a banker does not fill the place and a vacant by the writer they too will soon suspend.

That I have managed the affairs of the bank very unsuccessfully, I admit. I have been too lavish in making loans. I have accommodated too many people. I have not exercised that due care which a prudent, soulless banker should. I have not always required the borrower to deposit an eye as security for a loan. I have sometimes loaned money on a man's honor, believing that some men's word was better than other men's bond, and I was foolish enough to think I could distinguish between the man who offered his word and he who tendered his bond. I am now satisfied I was mistaken, and that a settlement of the affairs of the bank will prove that two bonds will prove worthless where one word will be broken. The bank will probably lose some of its assets by my mismanagement. If it does I alone am to blame. I made all the loans and must necessarily be responsible for all that prove bad. On the other hand if the bank has aided, assisted or delivered from trouble and difficulty any person or enterprise in financial distress, I should be allowed the credit for the resulting good, because I alone assumed the responsibility of granting the aid and would have been blamed if such transactions did not end well. Of course my traducers can truthfully say I should have been just before being generous—that it was not just to loan the money belonging to depositors unless upon satisfactory security. This I admit. But who was to determine what was or what would prove to be satisfactory security? The circumstances attending the transactions at the time could only determine that. People about Reno, as a rule, do not possess government bonds, nor farms, nor mills, nor printing presses, and if they want a modest accommodation at the bank they give such security as they possess, sometimes only their honor, and it remains to be seen which class of securities will yield most to the creditors. The result of all this is that the bank has loaned some \$200,000 to the people of Washoe county, mostly secured by mortgages or collateral—some loaned on notes with indorsement of persons considered good at time of loan, and some loaned without any security. Some will pay because they cannot help it, others will pay because they believe in paying their honest debts, some could pay but will not and some would but cannot. Are the persons included in the latter class all "thieves and robbers"? If all persons are thieves and robbers who cannot pay their debts on demand then Reno is a den of thieves and robbers and I suspect there are other localities similarly afflicted—possibly Virginia City harbors a few.

To go into details of the causes which occasioned the closing of the bank would fill every column of your paper. I will therefore only cite a few, and say generally that the bank loaned too much money and was unable to get it

back on demand or to borrow money on the class of securities held by it. Considerable money is tied up in property which has proved unprofitable to the bank. For example—the Odd Fellows building, which has furnished several items for the Gazette. Truckee Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., being desirous of erecting a building for their own and other uses, authorized their Board of Trustees to issue bonds not exceeding \$20,000 and to execute a deed of trust to the bondholders to secure said bonds. The subscribers for said bonds were:

M. C. Lake	\$10,000
Reno Savings Bank	5,000
W. M. Boardman	1,500
H. H. Beck	500
Dayton Lodge	500
Ed. Vesey	1,000
Wm. Roberts	250

And a few others in smaller amounts, making up the total of \$20,000. The contract was let for the erection of the building, and our Bank was made the Treasurer of the fund. The work was commenced and although the money was not actually paid in our bank advanced the money as needed because all the subscribers were "honorable" men and we felt sure they would pay on demand. We were mistaken in the matter, however, for when we called for the money some of the gentlemen did not respond. Those that did respond are as follows:

M. C. Lake	\$5,000
Reno Savings Bank	5,000
H. H. Beck	500
Ed. Vesey	1,000
Dayton Lodge	500
Wm. Roberts	250

And other small subscribers, aggregating about \$13,000—a falling off of \$7,000. The building however could not be stopped and it went on to completion, the bank advancing all the deficiency in the belief that the lodge would be able to place the remaining bonds and pay us. The lodge failed in this, and the bank was obliged to accept the bonds in payment, at par. The bank would have been satisfied if the matter had stopped there, but trouble arose with the contractor—he did not pay his bills and liens were filed against the property for labor and materials furnished. Suits were instituted and after a long and expensive struggle in the Courts the debts were added upon the property. Execution was issued and the property was sold. Here again the bank was forced to stand in the breach. In order to save what we had already in we were compelled to become the purchaser at the Sheriff's sale. So that when the day of redemption arrived and the lodge could not raise the money without resorting to dishonorable means, we had over \$18,000 in the property, \$13,000 of which was put in against our will. When it became manifest to me that there was a disposition on the part of a few members of the lodge to mortgage the building for the purpose of redeeming the property sold at Sheriff's sale and to contest the validity of our bonds, I accepted a proposition from the lodge to take the property and pay all the bonds. All the bonds have been taken up but \$2,150 and if the bank could have lived a week longer they would have all been paid. I have made satisfactory arrangements with the lodge for the payment of the \$2,150, and the lodge will in due time pay the holders. That the deed was made direct to me and not to the bank was a matter that concerned no one in the lodge or out of it. The bank was satisfied with that part of the transaction and as I had taken the precaution to make it matter of record that the property although in my name was actually the property of the bank no one could complain as no fraud was done or intended. So it will be seen that what promised to be a great benefit to the Order of Odd Fellows and to our bank and the town of Reno and the people of county generally, turned out disastrously. The lodge lost all it put in, some \$7,000, and the bank would lose if the property is sold at forced sale, perhaps \$10,000. Could anybody have foreseen this result or could anybody have escaped the consequent loss? Another enterprise entered upon with a desire on our part as in the other case to build up and improve the town in which we all have our homes, resulted not so badly, as the property is worth the money invested, but tied up money indirectly that could have been used to better purpose. I allude to the building of the gas works. When the project was first mooted, the bank subscribed modestly to the capital stock. Others subscribed and the works were built. In due time one of the subscribers became financially embarrassed and to secure it against loss the bank bought his stock and thereby became a larger holder than was intended or desirable. The aforesaid subscriber attended Beck's meeting the other night and endorsed the resolutions. I don't complain at that because he is now a creditor of the bank. The "red ink" happened to be on the left hand side of the ledger in his case the day the bank closed, probably the first time since the organization of the bank.

It has been reported on the streets that a large sum of the bank's money has been put into the Jones & Kinkead mine. The company does owe the bank

about \$7,000, but the account is well secured and is good as gold. If all our accounts were as good, the bank could pay one hundred and ten cents on every dollar it owes. The account of that company has been very profitable to the bank and I am satisfied the accommodation extended to it will prove very profitable to every citizen in Washoe county.

We engaged in another enterprise which so far has not been satisfactory. We started Mr. R. L. Fulton in the newspaper business. We put up \$2,000 to purchase the printing material of a daily paper published in Reno, called the Evening Gazette. Mr. Fulton gave his promise in writing, which promise was vouched for by another person in writing, that he would return the said \$2,000 to the bank on or before one year from date of promise. He also agreed that he would return it in monthly installments, but failed to do so. When the promise fell due both the maker and guarantor defaulted. Instead of reducing the obligation as agreed, at maturity it had grown to \$2,400. Payment was urgently demanded, but refused. Another year was asked in which to fulfil his agreement and the same guarantor was offered. As it was well known that the said guarantor had during the year "suspended" to the extent of seventy cents on the dollar, the Bank insisted on having a mortgage or bill of sale of the office. The obligation was renewed and the mortgage taken for another year (he, Fulton, refusing to give it for a shorter time), but with the express understanding and promise on his part to borrow the money from persons in California to take it up sooner. He has not done so yet. Will he pay it when it matures? I hope so, because the note and mortgage belong to a worthy widow lady residing in Reno, to whom we transferred it. She was a bona fide creditor of the Bank and wanted her money. We were short of coin and we paid her in Gazette currency. I hope she will be fortunate enough to realize dollar for dollar on the script, because I have made myself personally responsible to her for any deficiency, and inasmuch as I have voluntarily assumed so many of the Bank's obligations I fear I will not live long enough to fulfil them all.

Mr. Beck says it was part of the business of the Bank to have people owe it. That is just what caused the suspension—too many people owe it, and too many people, like Fulton, made eternal and permanent loans. Speaking of Beck, I will only refer to him and his card to let you wear the suit of clothes he promised should his statement be proven false. I know you need the clothes, and as you were a debtor of the Bank before its suspension, and as I know you have rustled and made your account good since, you must necessarily be short of coin, and if I deny you the chance of winning the clothes you may be obliged to wear your old grey suit all Summer. Beck says as follows: "On May 24th, being in need of more money to conduct our business we called at the Bank and inquired if we could be accommodated with more money. The Manager kindly informed us that the Bank could not allow any further overdraft, but he could get us money on our note. This suggestion was accepted," etc. It has been some time since the 24th of May, 1880, and as some people do not charge their minds with small matters, Mr. Beck has probably got the conversation mixed. If he had repeated the conversation correctly, his card would have read as follows: "On May 20th, being in want of more money (as usual) to conduct our business we called at the Bank and inquired if we could be accommodated. The Manager gruffly informed us that the Bank could not, but that the balance due of \$10,000 on our note dated Oct. 24th, 1879, must be paid on May 21st, 1880, and asked us if we were prepared to pay it. We replied that we could not, whereupon the Manager demanded a new note for \$10,000, and said he would go to Virginia and try to borrow it. This demand we acceded to," etc. The facts of the transaction are as follows: On Oct. 22d, 1879, the account of Lake & Beck was overdrawn \$20,169 22. I informed them that the Bank was in need of money and required them to give their note for \$20,000, at ninety days, and stated that I would end-avor to negotiate it in San Francisco. The note was given and the money was raised thereon, by The Reno Savings Bank guaranteeing its payment. When the note fell due they allowed it to be dishonored and the Reno Savings Bank was obliged to take it up, which at that time came near closing the Bank. Two days after they paid \$10,000 and the balance of \$10,000 remains unpaid at this day. The matter ran along until May 29th, 1880, when I informed Mr. Beck that we must have the money, and asked him if they could pay it. He said they could not before the 5th or 10th of June. I informed him that we must have the money on the 21st, and if they could not get it I would have to go to Virginia and get it myself. I required them to give me a new note for

\$10,000, and I got the money from the Nevada Bank by guaranteeing the payment of the note. I was so close pressed that I telegraphed two money to San Francisco to get it there on time. This whole transaction was purely a matter of accommodation to them and was no profit whatever to our Bank; on the contrary it injured our credit. The notes bore interest at one per cent. per month, and we paid one per cent. per month discount. When they pay the note they will owe our Bank nothing. Now about Beck's stock account: He admits that he owes the Bank something like \$334, but says his stocks were worth according to the quotations of July 9th, about \$500. A man might make a statement from memory which, if proven incorrect, would not necessarily brand him as a falsifier, but when he deliberately puts his statement in writing and appends his signature thereto, he must be held responsible for it in every particular. The very record to which he refers, to-wit: the stock quotations of July 9th, 1880, show as follows: Sierra Nevada, 12, 1 1/4; Gould & Curry, 3 20; Independence, 25 cts. Mr. Beck has 20 shares S. Nev., and allowing him the highest market price on that day, would be worth \$240; 30 G. & C. @ 3 20 equals \$96; 100 Independence, 25c, \$25; total \$361—against which he owes \$334 53. Would any broker consider his account good? These statements can all be verified by the books of the Bank. Referring to Beck's speech as published in the Gazette of July 7th, I will say briefly that every statement made by him was false, except that the Bank had suspended and owed many people—that some got a portion of their out and others did not. Suppose Mr. Beck had been a creditor of the Bank instead of a debtor; suppose he had \$10,000 in the Bank, and I went to him (believing him to be my friend) for advice, and after explaining the situation it became apparent that suspension was inevitable, what would he have done? Would he have drawn it out or attached, or would he have been liberal enough to say: "No let it be, let some other creditors have it." Anybody who knows Beck knows he would have been there before the suspension, even. No such conversation ever took place as mentioned by Beck between myself and Jno. Dollman or the widow or any other person or persons. No person ever came to our Bank with a claim whether due or not, that was not promptly paid. It is true the Manager used to growl a little at persons who deposited money in the Bank to draw interest and then after the money had been loaned out come and draw it without giving the thirty days notice to what we were entitled. If Mr. Beck's memory has not entirely deserted him he will remember the Manager growled at him some two years ago for checking out money at sight which he had agreed not to do without notice. If our Bank had insisted on the thirty-days rule it would probably have survived, at any rate it would have lived some months longer. One other matter referred to by Beck, I feel in justice to myself, I must explain, although one of the parties is now dead and I had hoped no explanation would ever be necessary except in the Court.

CROCKER ESTATE.
On April 26th, 1879, R. H. Crocker came to me and stated that he had endorsed a note for parties in Virginia City and that the makers were insolvent and he would be called upon to pay it; that he was willing to pay it but was not then able and feared the holders of the note (Wells, Fargo & Co.) would push him. In order to prevent it he offered to give me a mortgage on his two ranches and a bill of sale of all his personal property. I told him that a mortgage or bill of sale without consideration would be void in law, and if suit was brought by Wells, Fargo & Co. I should be obliged to admit that no greater consideration was given than what he might owe us at time suit was brought, and that the balance could be attached or garnished in our hands. He then asked me to suggest a plan to accomplish the purpose. I answered there was no way except to make him a bona fide loan on the ranches. He said he was not ready to pay Wells, Fargo & Co. yet, and he did not wish to pay interest on so large a sum as \$15,000, the amount necessary to name in the mortgage, and take our regular certificate of deposit for the amount, and should only pay interest from the time the certificate was presented for payment. The mortgage was made and the certificate issued. Regular entries were made of the transaction on the books of the Bank and are there to be seen to-day. At the time of making the mortgage Crocker was actually indebted to the Bank in the sum of \$3,338, for which we held a note made by Crutcher and Glen for \$10,000, payable October, 1880, in money or cattle at \$25 per head, which note we valued at about \$8,000. Crocker afterwards became indebted to us in the further sum of \$5,334, and just before his death he sent for me and told me there was a lady in the house (Mrs. Travis) to whom he owed \$3,300 and wanted me to pay her in case he died. I replied that it was not convenient for me to do it at the time, besides I said, "you would then owe the Bank over \$10,000 besides the mortgage and the security are insufficient." He replied that the lady must be paid, because if he died she could not afford to wait the settlement of the estate, and that if I would pay her I could protect myself with the mortgage. I finally agreed to it and he gave the lady a check on our Bank for \$3,300, which was duly paid.

After Crocker's death the subject of the mortgage was discussed by myself and one of the survivors in interest, and I was asked what I intended to do with it. I replied that if the certificate was returned to me I would only assert the mortgage to pay any deficiency arising after collecting the Crutcher & Glen note. I was told that the estate was so much in debt that the only chance for the heirs to get anything was to assert the mortgage in full and shut out all

other creditors. For example, the estate owes outside of the mortgage, as follows:

To Reno Savings Bank	\$11,000
To Wells, Fargo & Co.	6,000
To Trainor & Graham	1,300
To doctors and others for bills contracted in last illness	2,000
To other creditors (estimated)	2,000
To E. W. Crutcher (estimated)	1,300
To Phillip Reese (claimed)	17,000
Total	\$40,500

To pay which the estate owns the Glendale property, worth not to exceed \$10,000
Red Rock Ranch, 1/2 interest 1,000
Crutcher & Glen note 8,000
Personal property, say 2,000

Total \$21,000

So according to this showing there would be nothing left for the heirs. But if the mortgage was asserted, which is prior to all other claims, and the indebtedness to the Bank of \$11,000, which is also prior to other claims, because the Crutcher & Glen note was hypothecated before death, to secure the Bank, the claims of the Bank would absorb all the property and shut out all other creditors. After the estate was fully settled up the certificate of deposit would be surrendered and any sum of money remaining after paying the Bank, would go to the heirs and the surviving partner. This proposition was deliberately made to me and was neither accepted nor refused. I answered that I would have to consult my attorney before I could answer. It won't do to say no consideration was given for the mortgage. The certificate of deposit was duly issued and delivered to Crocker, and is now either in the hands of the heirs or the surviving partner, unless it has been transferred since June 24th, 1880, and is a valid claim against the Bank and is scheduled among the liabilities. I have never seen it since the day it was delivered to Crocker. It has not been surrendered in payment of the mortgage, neither has it been mentioned to the appraisers or turned over to the executors with the other assets of the estate. Why it has not the public can plainly see. My pledging these securities for the benefit of the Bank did not injure the Crocker estate or any other person. Whenever the estate pays the Bank the amount of money actually due it and surrenders the certificate of deposit, the mortgage will be satisfied and the Crutcher & Glen note will be delivered to the executors. Whatever crookedness is manifested in this transaction originated on the part of those who now claim to be injured, and their subsequent acts tend to show that the crookedness was to be persisted in. If the Bank had not failed the public perhaps would not have been enlightened on this subject. The many articles in the Gazette have been so manifestly unfair that I do not intend to notice them here, except to brand them as false and malicious, particularly the article of date July 10th, entitled "Midnight Banking," every word of which is a lie.

JAS. H. KINKEAD.

A paragraph has been going the round of the Democratic press to the effect that Colonel Irish, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, had come out for Hancock. There is not a word of truth in the statement. Colonel Irish is a staunch Republican, and has been so since 1860, when he was one of the Convention that nominated Lincoln at Chicago. He has never, in any manner, intimated any intention of abandoning his Republican faith, but, on the contrary, has been outspoken in his endorsement of General Garfield, and will support him to the fullest extent of his ability.

J. J. McLenore, a candidate for Congress in Alabama, said in a speech recently, that when the Democratic party obtained full control of the Government there will be National pensions for Confederate soldiers and National cemeteries for Confederate dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND

TEMPERANCE UNION PICNIC

—FROM—

RENO TO BOWERS MANSION

—ON—

SATURDAY, JULY 24th.

Tickets for round trip.....\$1 50

A General Invitation Extended to All.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Reno Savings Bank, held on the 9th inst., Messrs. M. C. Lake, G. W. Hinkley and J. H. Kinkead, Trustees, it was resolved as follows: That the Trustees of this Bank make, execute and deliver to Jerry Whiting an assignment of all property, assets and effects of said Bank in trust for the benefit of the credit of said Bank, giving and granting to said assignee full power and authority to collect all moneys due and to sell and dispose of any and all property belonging to said Bank, and to pay off and discharge all just claims and liabilities existing or that may hereafter accrue against said Bank.

For Sale.
TEN WOOL MULES, have never been worked except enough to break them. Enquire of Messrs. & Co. stock of J. J. Peck.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CHANGE!

AND ONE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to the General Public.

CHAS. KNUTT. J. E. JONES.

KNUTT & JONES,

Sunderland's New Building, Reno, Nevada.

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,

TEA, IRON & ZINC, CROCKERY,

IRON PIPE, WILKINSON'S,

LARGE & SMALL, PAINTS & OILS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WHEELS, LIQUORS AND

BUILDERS' MATERIALS, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.

And Everything Found in a First-

Class Merchandise Store.

SPA Stock competing in size with any carried by the largest houses in the city.

Full Weights! Lowest Prices!

Give Us A Call.

Country Orders will receive prompt attention.

KNUTT & JONES.

BISHOP WHITAKER'S

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Reno, Nevada.

THE FIFTH YEAR WILL BEGIN, THURSDAY

AUGUST 24TH, 1880.

Tuition for Day Scholars in

The Preparatory Department

—WILL BE—

\$4.00 PER MONTH.

This includes instruction in Reading, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History of the United States, Penmanship and Free Hand Drawing.

In Higher English \$6 Per Month.

In Music the charge will be \$4 per month for pupils who do not practice at the school.

July 2nd

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Classical, Literary and Scientific.

—THE—

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM

PREPARES BOYS FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

This Institution has the patronage of the

First Families of the Coast. The Fourth School Year begins on Monday, July 12th. For list of references and full description of Departments of Education, apply for Catalogue to

J. N. F. BURLING, Superintendent.

1st-1st dkw Berkeley, Cal.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH

BITTERS

Serve as an Injunction on Disease

By invigorating a feeble constitution, removing a debilitated physique, and restoring the system to its normal condition, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most highly recommended and the most popular tonic and preservative in existence.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

NOTICE.

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Court of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased. One Oakes, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased, having filed in this Court her petition for an order for the sale of certain real estate of the above named estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before the above named Court on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why they should be granted an order of this Court should a bill be granted to said estate, to sell as much of said real estate as shall be necessary.

8, D. KENNEDY, District Judge.

Reno, Nevada, July 1st, 1880.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND

Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of S. M. Oakes, deceased. One Oakes, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased, having filed in this Court her petition for an order for the sale of certain real estate of the above named estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before the above named Court on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why they should be granted an order of this Court should a bill be granted to said estate, to sell as much of said real estate as shall be necessary.

8, D. KENNEDY, District Judge.

Reno, Nevada, July 1st, 1880.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND

Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of S. M. Oakes, deceased. One Oakes, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased, having filed in this Court her petition for an order for the sale of certain real estate of the above named estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before the above named Court on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why they should be granted an order of this Court should a bill be granted to said estate, to sell as much of said real estate as shall be necessary.

8, D. KENNEDY, District Judge.

Reno, Nevada, July 1st, 1880.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND

Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of S. M. Oakes, deceased. One Oakes, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased, having filed in this Court her petition for an order for the sale of certain real estate of the above named estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before the above named Court on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why they should be granted an order of this Court should a bill be granted to said estate, to sell as much of said real estate as shall be necessary.

8, D. KENNEDY, District Judge.

Reno, Nevada, July 1st, 1880.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND

Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of S. M. Oakes, deceased. One Oakes, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased, having filed in this Court her petition for an order for the sale of certain real estate of the above named estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before the above named Court on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why they should be granted an order of this Court should a bill be granted to said estate, to sell as much of said real estate as shall be necessary.

8, D. KENNEDY, District Judge.

Reno, Nevada, July 1st, 1880.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE SECOND

Judicial District of the State of Nevada, in and for Washoe county.

In the matter of the estate of S. M. Oakes, deceased. One Oakes, Administrator of the estate of Samuel M. Oakes, deceased, having filed in this Court her petition for an order for the sale of certain real estate of the above named estate, it is therefore ordered that all persons interested in said estate are hereby directed to appear before the above named Court on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause why they should be granted an order of this Court should a bill be granted to said estate, to sell as much of said real estate as shall be necessary.

8, D. KENNEDY, District Judge.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING & SUMMER OPENING

AT NATHAN'S,
AT NATHAN'S,
AT NATHAN'S,

My Stock of

LADY-MADE CLOTHING,

Cape,

shirts, Underwear,

Hosiery, Etc., Etc.,

—IN THE—

—IN THE CITY—

—M. NATHAN—

—SROUFE & M'CRUM—

—Importers of—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

—Wholesale and Retail—

JOURNAL COLUMN.

TO THE READING PUBLIC

EVERY

FARMER, MINER AND

MERCHANT

In the State of Nevada should have the

—PUBLISHED AT—

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA.

—PUBLISHED AT—

ONLY \$2.50 PER YEAR.

—PUBLISHED AT—

CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER IN THE STATE

Contains FORTY Columns of Reading Matter

once a week for twelve months,

Subscription invariably in Advance.

—THE—

Weekly Nevada State Journal

—THE—

JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE:

Impartial in Tone, and Essentially a Family and

Business Paper.

—THE—

THE PUBLISHER trusts it will reflect in a modest

way, and, as far as its patronage will warrant,

some of the best features of modern jour-

nalism. It works for the true interests of the busy

State and Town in which it is located—seeks the

intellectual and industrial welfare of its

people, and hopes to honestly inform and inno-

cently amuse its readers.

Address all orders.

C. C. POWING,

RENO, WASHOE CO., NEV.

—THE—

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

—THE—

THE DAILY JOURNAL

FURNISHES THE LATEST NEWS FROM

all parts of the Coast, and is furnished to

subscribers.

For \$5 a Year.

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH NEW MAT-

erial of the latest and best styles in the

market, including the celebrated "GORDON POWELL"

PRINTING, whereby we are enabled to turn out

—FOR THE—

FINE JOB WORK.

—FOR THE—

MERCHANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

TO THE JUNIPER MINE.

[No. 431.]

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE

Juniper Mine, situated in the State of Nevada,

has been discovered by the undersigned,

and is hereby claimed as his property.

The location of this mine is as follows: Beginning at the

corner of the Township of Pyramid Lake, Range

22, T. 23 N., R. 2 E., M. 1 D., and running

thence S. 1/4 E. 1/4 deg. 49 feet to post marked

No. 1, U. S. No. 38; thence S. 1/4 E. 1/4 deg. 41 feet

to post marked No. 2, U. S. No. 38; thence S. 1/4 E. 1/4

deg. 41 feet to post marked No. 3, U. S. No. 38;

thence S. 1/4 E. 1/4 deg. 41 feet to post marked

No. 4, U. S. No. 38; thence S. 1/4 E. 1/4 deg. 41 feet

to post marked No. 5, U. S. No. 38; thence S. 1/4 E. 1/4

deg. 41 feet to place of beginning, containing

7.49 10/100 acres.

This claim is bounded on the northeast by the

Armsworth and Dean claims; on the southeast

by the Dean and L. K. J. claims; on the south-

east by the 601, and on the northwest by Lone

Mountain.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in

the Recorder's office of Pyramid Lake Mining Dis-

trict in book "A" of Pyramid Lake Mining Dis-

trict. Any and all persons claiming adversely

any portion of said claim are hereby notified to

present their claims to the undersigned, who is

acting as agent for the United States Land Office

at Reno, Nevada, on or before the 10th day of

August, 1880, at which time they will be

required to file their adverse claim with the

Register of the United States Land Office at

Reno, Nevada, during the sixty days period of

publication hereof, or they will be barred by

virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. N. HARRIS, Register.

Reno, May 30, 1880.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ORR WATER DITCH COMPANY.—Location

of property, Reno, Washoe County, Nev.,

Principal place of business, Reno, Washoe

County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the

Board of Directors of said Company, held on the

STATE FAIR RACES.

1880.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

Nevada State Agricultural, Min-

ing and Mechanical Society.

—TO BE HELD AT—

RENO, NEVADA.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted Under the

Auspices of the Society.

Monday—First Day.

No. 1.—Purse \$100; \$75 to first, \$25 to second;

three-quarters of a mile

No. 2.—Baltimore stake; for thoroughbred

3-year-old fillies; entrance \$50; dash of

one and one-half miles; entrance \$50. Any \$5

that has previously won a race shall carry five

pounds extra, and any filly that has won two

times, eight pounds extra, and any filly that has

won three times, ten pounds extra; second filly

to carry three pounds extra.

No. 3.—Purse \$150; \$50 to first, \$75 second,

\$30 to third; heats of a mile; free for all.

Tuesday—Second Day.

No. 4.—Trotting—2:30 class; free for all horses

in Nevada; also all horses from Sierra, Las

vegas, Plumas and Modoc counties, California,

and Grant and Lake counties, Oregon; three in

five; purse \$250; first horse \$200, second horse

\$50.

No. 5.—Trotting—free for all; three miles and

repeat; purse \$400; first horse \$250, second horse

\$150.

Wednesday—Third Day.

No. 6.—Stake free for all carrying 100 pounds;

\$250 to first; \$500 added; one and one-half miles.

No. 7.—Dash of a half mile; free for all horses

in Nevada, and counties named in California

and Oregon; purse \$100; first horse \$75; second

horse \$25.

No. 8.—Dash of mile and a half; free for all; purse

\$200; \$250 to the first, \$100 to the second.

Thursday—Fourth Day.

No. 9.—Trotting—2:30 class; free for all horses

in Nevada, and counties named in California

and Oregon; purse \$250; first horse \$200, second

horse \$50.

Friday—Fifth Day.

No. 10.—Trotting—2:30 class; free for all horses

in Nevada, and counties named in California

NATIONAL

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE PLATFORM

of the National Republican Party adopted by

the Chicago Convention:

By public law has restored upon a solid

basis payment in coin for all the national obli-

gations, and has given us a currency absolutely

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

sound and legal tender, and has given us a

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, No. 14

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, east side of Vir-

ginia street, Reno, every Wednesday

evening, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of

members is requested. All visiting members in

good standing are cordially invited to attend.

R. W. ASH, N. G.

A. L. HUBB, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

RENO LODGE NO. 19, IN

dependent Order of Odd Fellows

meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, over

the Congregational Church, every

Thursday evening. A punctual attendance of

members is requested. All visiting members in

good standing are cordially invited to attend.

JNO. W. BOUNTON, N. G.

R. F. HOY, Secretary.

G. A. R.

MC PHERSON POST, No. 12, G. A. R.,

meets the first Monday in every month, in

Odd Fellows' Hall over Congregational Church,

Rejoice in courses cordially invited to attend.

A. A. EVANS, P. O.

W. L. BICKEL, Adj't.

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS

380 California Street.

SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers, and have constantly on hand

PORTING,

MINING,

AND BLASTING

POWDER

Of superior quality, fresh from the mills. It

being constantly received and transported into the

interior, is delivered to the consumer within a

few days of the time of its manufacture, and is

in every way superior to any other Powder

Market.

We have been awarded successive

THREE GOLD MEDALS

By the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY for the su-

periority of our products over all others.

We also call attention to our

HERCULES POWDER.